

Coal War Ends in Five Year Truce

Debs Column

They Must Unite

If capitalism is ever to be abolished and industrial freedom achieved it must come through the active, energetic, militant co-operation of the industrial workers and the farmers.

Too little attention has been paid to the farmers in organizing the forces to do away with the capitalist system and to establish the rule of the people.

Without the farmers and farm workers it is out of the question to hope for a successful issue of the industrial and social revolution.

Of course when we speak of farmers we mean farmers and farm workers and not landlords and exploiters.

There are literally millions of farmers in this country today who are nominally farm owners but who, as a matter of fact, are more cruelly exploited and deeper in the slough of industrial servitude than are most of the industrial workers in the cities.

The bankers under our present economic system and monetary arrangement are the actual farm owners in thousands of instances, and the most deadly and pitiless exploiters of the farm workers.

They toil not and neither do they spin and yet they wax lordly and pompous in the fat of the land. They are simply vampires, horse-leeches, sucking the blood of the honest tillers of the soil. They have the power to extend loans or to force foreclosure at will. The actual farmer is at their mercy. He is but one remove above an actual slave.

These facts are too well known to require elaboration here.

The point we have to make is that these millions of farmers and farm workers and the millions of industrial workers in the mills, factories, mines and on the railroads must realize the necessity of making common cause and in a united body fighting the battle for their emancipation.

The exploiting masters have always shrewdly contrived to keep the farmers and the industrial workers at odds with each other and as a result there has been a sad lack of solidarity and consequent economic and political impotence where there should be aggressive strength and militant power.

Every farm worker, every tenant farmer and every tiller of the soil should be a Socialist and join the Socialist party, standing aside by side and touching elbows with the city worker, thus swelling the ranks and building up the one party in American politics that is to strike the shackles from the bodies and minds of the American working class.

"America First"

If self-laudation and glorification is a virtue to command respect then the American Babbitts should be proud of their favorite shibboleth.

"America First" is the slogan to be conjured with when the cheap orator throws out his chest and makes his flamboyant appeal to the "patriotism" of the groundlings.

He himself is a fine specimen of the type of shallow egotism and vulgar carveness who continually parrot that phrase and offer themselves in evidence of its majestic significance.

"America First!" All others everywhere take notice!

"WE are the chosen people; WE are the elect; WE are the anointed of the Lord, and all others shall fall in the rear and sing our praise."

And this is the mean, narrow, self-vaunted nationalism that is taught and glorified as "patriotism" in every capitalist-controlled land on earth!

It is the low-bred, vulgarized spirit of supreme egotism and pompous self-conceit inculcated in a nation; the very negation and denial of every attribute that would distinguish a truly civilized people.

"America First!" "Deutschland Uber Alles!" "Britannica Rules the Waves!" Fine ruling class slogans, all of them! And finer still as the magic stimulant to frenzied ruling class "patriotism."

Only a nation of blooming Mainstreeters would be guilty of such insufferable braggadocio.

And these are the civilized and Christianized nations who would have us believe that they are seeking to bring peace to the world!

A peace-seeking, peace-loving nation would no more trumpet its own self-assumed superiority; no more strut and brag about being "First" than would a decent, self-respecting individual be guilty of such vulgar and degrading exhibitionism.

True virtue does not have to label itself; real superiority is not required to proclaim its advantages from the house-tops.

Modesty is the essential quality of moral greatness.

The nation that is really "First," if such there be, will allow others to make the discovery.

We have no desire to detract in the slightest degree from the true greatness or glory of America, and that is one reason why we scorn, detest and repudiate the vulgar Babbittian slogan, the cheap and degrading mouthing of "America First."

We do not mean to deny that America is first in some commendable achievements. On the contrary we recognize them to her credit but we do not prepare to swell up about it, proclaim our own greatness (1) and attempt to lord it over all the world.

And in this connection it is well enough to admit that America is first in some things in which it was better off than last.

America is first as a national bootlegger under American prohibition.

America is also first in political corruption under American capitalism, as well as first in her lynching record, her murders and holdups, her Jim Crow laws, Ku Klux Klan kidnappings and floggings of women as well as men, Department of Justice raids and deportations and exclusions and gagging of "undesirable" persons, labor-paralyzing injunctions by corporation judges, and a good many other things that would seem to suggest a little modesty when it comes to vaunting our superior virtues to the world.

A bit of scriptural quotation for the benefit of those Christian patriots who are everlastingly shouting "America First" may be in order.

"LET HIM WHO IS GREATEST AMONG YOU BE THE SERVANT OF ALL THE REST."

"THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST AND THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST."

"THE MIGHTY SHALL BE HUMBLD AND THE HUMBLE SHALL BE EXALTED."

Every exploiter, every parasite who sits out of the sweat and unpaid labor of his fellow-man believes the capitalist system an ideal one, the no-nonsense in social development. He thinks he could arrest progress to suit his feathered nest. But he is due for a change and it will come in good time.

Ignorance is yet worse than ignorance. The ignorant may be educated but the indifferent, the inert, the pathetic are as a rule about as good as dead and the other half don't know it.

There is a quiet majesty in the awakened and active workingman who realizes his duty to his class and has his heart set upon serving his class in the struggle for freedom.

Don't be afraid to be yourself; to speak out what is in your mind and heart. To be a mental moral coward is to invite contempt and to mislead life and all that makes life worth the living.

The spirit of socialism once aroused in a human being sets him to work for the cause with a fervor that sets his heart aglow and which the sluggard may never know.

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American Appeal

No Wrong Can
Live Long
Under Free
Discussion

The tremendous battle between America's most complete monopoly of a natural resource and a win of America's largest labor organization, involving the complete tie-up of an entire industry for 165 days and the blinding of enforced idleness to 158,000 miners, ended during the week in practically a complete lack of settlement.

Peace Without Victory

Of the four basic demands of the Mine Workers union—a general wage raise; the check-off system; recognition of the union, and uniform wages—no wage raise has been granted; the check-off system is left to the future decision of a board; the recognition of the union now hinges on future decisions on the check-off system and any changes as to uniformity of wages is left to the future.

The Coal Combine demanded a general lowering of wages. Wages will not be lowered. Its palpable purpose of finishing and wiping out the Miners' organization has not been successful. The future of the Miners' union in the anthracite coal fields apparently depends upon the fate of the check-off system and union recognition during the next five years.

The New Warfare

This general result of the most desperate and costly conflict between capital and labor since the great railroad strike gives America a close-up on the character of struggle under the new conditions of practically complete monopoly on the part of capital and practically complete unionization on the part of labor.

The struggle under these conditions was unlike former struggles in many respects. The trust made no general attempt to undertake the enormous task of replacing the workers of an entire industry.

The miners seemed to realize that solidarity in merely refusing to work where all the 158,000 men of a whole industry were involved was all-sufficient.

There was not the scabberding, the use of gunmen by the companies on a large and threatening scale, and the violence of former strikes.

Test of Endurance

FOR FIVE AND A HALF MONTHS THE COMPLETELY ORGANIZED WORKERS OF A GREAT INDUSTRY MAINTAINED A PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR LABOR POWER AGAINST THE COMPLETE ORGANIZATION OF OWNERS IN ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL ENDURANCE TESTS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY.

With such resources as the miners could muster among themselves and among their backers in and out of the American Labor movement, they settled down to a desperate test of endurance in the winter against the mountains of coal and the untold millions accumulated by the Coal Combine.

At the time of the truce treaty this week support for the miners had begun to flow from labor organizations all over the country in amounts that have not been transcended in any vital labor battle. The miners seemed to be holding their lines with the solidarity and firmness they showed at the beginning of the fight.

The outcome of a struggle of this

kind was somewhat new character is significant.

Apparently a complete organization of the employers in a trustified industry cannot at this stage be forced to its knees by a practically complete organization of labor in its industries.

Five and a half months of complete idleness in an entire industry failed to break the tremendous power of organized capital.

Equally apparent is the fact that a complete organization of labor cannot be wiped out and dispersed in one stroke by a trust.

IF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS' ORGANIZATION IS WIPED OUT OR RENDERED UTTERLY POWERLESS, IN THE FUTURE THERE WILL BE DONE GRADUALLY UNDER THE NEW ARRANGEMENT WHICH HAS STILL TO SETTLE THE QUESTIONS OF THE CHECK-OFF AND RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

This is the new arrangement agreed upon as verified directly to the Appeal by a prominent Pennsylvania trade-union leader.

The Terms

First. A five-year contract.

Second. Wages to remain at the

Frauds By U. S. Oil Men Behind Mexican Trouble

By Marx Lewis

Outcome Significant

scale. In effect last August unless changed by mutual agreement or by a board outside the industry.

Third. Wages may be changed any time after January 1, 1927, but not more than once a year. Either party may request consideration of a wage revision.

Fourth. When a request is made for revision of wages and the representatives of the miners and operators fail to agree, each side shall name three men outside the industry. The operators shall pick one from the miners' list and the miners one from the operators' list. These two men shall constitute a board obligated to reach a binding decision within ninety days. In order to reach an agreement the two men may name additional members to the board, and in case of an odd number a majority vote will be binding.

Fifth. The question of the check-off of union dues may be referred to the Anthracite Board of Conciliation, exclusive of the umpire.

Sixth. Immediate resumption of mining following the approval of the contract by the tri-district convention of the mine workers.

Kellogg Propaganda

The reports sent out by the State Department either state specifically or they create by inference the idea that the new Mexican land laws are violating the vested rights of the American investors, because the laws are retroactive.

A representative of Mexico with whom I discussed the matter showed how misleading that impression is.

Under the new Constitution of Mexico, which was modified to suit the demands of American capital and its political agents in Washington, no law that is retroactive so as to affect rights already vested can be enacted by the Mexican parliament. Such law if enacted, would be held unconstitutional and void by the Mexican courts. How, then, can it be that the laws against which Kellogg is protesting are retroactive?

The truth of the matter is that the Mexican Government is not trying to affect any vested rights, but it is trying to ascertain whether the rights claimed by certain American investors are bona fide, under the laws and usages not only of Mexico, but of all civilized nations. What happened is this:

Fraudulent Land Grabs

Edward Doheny, and other oil magnates, acquired the oil fields of Mexico. Most of these were located on land owned in common by numerous heirs or other owners, the rule in Mexico being that when land descends to heirs, they hold in common, and one cannot dispose of it without the consent of the other. Most of the land in Mexico is owned in that way.

THE AMERICAN OIL MAGNATES THOUGHT THEY WOULD ACQUIRE THE LAND IN MEXICO JUST AS THEY HAVE ACQUIRED MOST OF THEIR LAND AND OTHER PRIVILEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—BY FRAUD—AND THEY WENT TO ONE OR TWO OWNERS IN COMMON OF THESE LANDS, LAID DOWN ENOUGH MONEY TO MAKE THEIR OFFERS LOOK ATTRACTIVE, AND TOOK DEEDS THAT WERE NOT SIGNED BY ALL OF THE OWNERS, AS THE LAW OF MEXICO AND ALL OTHER LAWS REQUIRE.

These deeds, which are invalid, the oil magnates now hold. The Mexican Government now asks them to come into court and prove their ownership—show that they have a valid title. They know they have not—that if they show their defective titles the land and its oil deposits will revert back to the Mexicans—and that explains the cry Kellogg makes that Mexicans are violating the rights of Americans.

Super-Power Trust Here, Says Magnate

The most powerful and dangerous private monopoly that the American people have ever faced—a monopoly that would literally own the American people—is on the eve of consummation, according to Samuel Insull, head of the Chicago electrical system, also traction and gas magnate.

Concerning this tremendous development, one of the leading capitalist newspapers of Chicago says:

"One enormous super-power monopoly furnishing electricity to the entire nation, much as the Bell Telephone system furnishes communication facilities—that is the picture shown by Samuel Insull at the Midwest Power conference held here this week. And what's more, Mr. Insull, who, as head of the Commonwealth Electric Company, ought to know, says that such a development may come in the very near future."

Mr. Insull went on to predict that soon the railroads of the country would all be electrified and that all the water power of the nation, \$5,000,000 horse power, would be speedily developed.

Big Mergers Reported

These predictions made to a representative body of electrical engineers from the Mississippi Valley district came on the heels of the announcement that the Central Indiana Power Company and its subsidiaries had consolidated with the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company into a big merger known as the Indiana Electric Corporation. At the same time it was said that the Insull interests are planning a consolidation of the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad with the Chicago, Western and Western Line and that \$5,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the first named road, which is an electrically operated line, are to be put on the market at once.

It is not often that a man as prominent in the electrical industry as Insull speaks so openly of what he believes the future holds. HE TOLD THE ENGINEERS FRANKLY THAT HE REGARDED SUPER-POWER AS A NATURAL MONOPOLY.

"The trend of the times," he said, "is towards concentration of production. It is inevitable that it must come. This is a business which is a natural monopoly. It matters not what the legislation of the moment may be, what the opinions of the politicians may be, what our opinions may be; eventually, all electrical energy for a given area must be produced by one concern."

Then he went on to point out that there is now a super-power pool in the Mississippi Valley in which fourteen large systems with interconnected lines produce 85 per cent of the electrical energy in the valley.

Power Revolution Seen

Everything that Mr. Insull said bears out the predictions frequently made in the columns of The Miner and embodied in the Farrington Giant Power Plan, namely, that within a reasonably short time this country will enter into the new era of electrical power which may transform our entire civilization. MR. INSULL AS A CHAMPION OF PRIVATE MONOPOLY SEES ELECTRICITY DOMINATED AND CONTROLLED BY A MONSTER TRUST.

Pinchot Is Alarmed

While the issue between production for service and production for profit is thus clearly drawn by Mr. Insull's

latest speech, consolidation of private power plants and general extension of electrical development is proceeding with mighty strides. The public has little, if any, control over what Governor Pinchot prophesies may be "the greatest industrial fact of our modern time."

"Nothing like this gigantic monopoly has ever appeared in the history of the world," said Pennsylvania's governor. "Nothing has ever been imagined before that, even remotely, approaches it in the thorough going, intimate, unceasing control it may exercise over the daily life of every human being within the web of its wires. IF UNCONTROLLED, IT WILL BE A PLAGUE WITHOUT PREVIOUS EXAMPLE. IF EFFECTIVELY CONTROLLED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST, IT CAN BE MADE INCALCULABLY THE GREATEST MATERIAL BLESSING IN HUMAN HISTORY. In the near future electrical energy and its products will be as essential, as ever present and as pervasive as the air we breathe. THE UNREGULATED DOMINATION OF SUCH A NECESSITY OF LIFE WOULD GIVE TO THE HOLDERS OF IT A DEGREE OF PERSONAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POWER OVER THE AVERAGE CITIZEN WHICH NO FREE PEOPLE COULD SUFFER AND SURVIVE."

Berger Asks Return Of Debs Citizenship

The restoration of full citizenship rights to Comrade Eugene V. Debs is asked in a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives this week by Congressman Victor L. Berger.

Comrade Debs was deprived of his citizenship when he was sentenced to Atlanta prison for telling the truth about the World War. Every word that he uttered then has been strikingly verified and prominent men and women of every condition and shade of political and religious belief are now saying the things he said and foretold then. Not one of them is deprived of citizenship, while America's foremost living champion of human rights is treated by this government like a felon.

Hundreds of labor and Socialist and other progressive organizations some time ago bombarded Congress with petitions demanding the restoration of a citizen's rights to Debs. Comrade Berger's resolution makes a prime national issue of this question. It is the signal for a renewal of these protests and petitions with tenfold their former volume and insistence.

Congressman Berger exactly expressed the present situation in connection with his resolution when he said:

"Debs' loss of citizenship is less a disgrace to Debs than to the United States."

Now is the time to write letters to your Congressman and to flood Congress with petitions. Let's wipe out this disgrace to America and perform this simple act of human justice for Comrade Debs.

Wall Street Tax Law Wins in Senate

American plutocracy won one of the greatest victories in the history of this country this week when the United States Senate voted overwhelmingly for the Mellon Tax Bill with all its worst features intact.

These features not only include the cutting of the sur-tax on super-incomes exactly in half and repeal of the publicity clause in the recent tax law, but instead of adopting the House provision to cut from 40 to 20 per cent the tax on the larger inheritances, THE SENATE VOTED TO REPEAL THE INHERITANCE TAX ALTOGETHER.

The measure as it came from the House, provided for a slash of \$327,000,000 in the Federal tax. THE SENATE VOTED TO CUT THIS TAX \$450,000,000. IN THE FACE OF A FEDERAL DEBT OF MORE THAN

20 BILLION DOLLARS.

HENCE, IT IS ASSURED THAT WHEN THE BILL COMES FINALLY FROM THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE FOR FINAL PASSAGE IT WILL HAVE ALL THE VICIOUS FEATURES THAT MELLON, THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE SECRETARY OF TREASURY ASKED FOR, AND PERHAPS MORE.

The slashing of the sur-tax on super-incomes from 40 to 20 per cent, clears the way for the final triumph and the firm foundation of the American plutocratic oligarchy. It enables the present amazing concentration of wealth to proceed at an accelerated speed.

Mellon alone will be relieved of a tax amounting to \$1,800,000 a year. This tax reduction will not mean

higher wages and lower prices. That it could mean that is inconceivable. It can only mean new money released as though to bind the people, new power and advantage in completing the monopolization of the sources of wealth and life, corrupt political parties and entirely possess the government.

The repeal of the publicity provision of the tax law happened significantly enough while the French government was putting a publicity provision in its new tax law at the demand of the powerful Socialist party of France with its 102 members in the Chamber of Deputies.

The repeal of the provision that has kept tax returns open to public inspection dashes out of the hands of the common people a tremendous pro-

tection and an important weapon in the fight against organized wealth. Tax publicity was a protection against the tax dodging of the rich, BUT MORE THAN THIS, IT WAS A WEAPON OF PROPAGANDA IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE. The bare truth about the plundering plutocracy and its sinister concentration of wealth from year to year was tremendous propaganda designed to arouse the workers of the nation.

NOW POWER-DRUNK PLUTOCRACY CAN CONCEAL ITS PLUNDER FROM THE VICTIMS OF ITS DEPREDACTIONS WHILE IT POISONS THE PEOPLE WITH ITS OWN FALSE PROPAGANDA.

The repeal of the entire inheritance tax by the Senate is an enormously important victory for plutocracy. IT PERMITS THE CONCENTRATED

WEALTH OF THE SUPER-GENERATION TO BE PASSED ON FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. It confirms the plutocracy in its right to build its plunder within its class from generation to generation. IT FOUNDS A DYNASTY OF FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL KINGS IN AMERICA. Simplest justice, simplest principles of common sense and safety demanded an inheritance tax in America BIG ENOUGH TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF THE STOLEN WEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY ON TO THE ENDLESS GENERATIONS OF THE ROBBER CLASS; INSTEAD, OUR PLUTOCRATIC SENATE HAS VOTED TO REMOVE EVERY BAR AGAINST THE ENSLAVING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IN AMERICA.

WALL STREET TAX LAW WINS IN SENATE

Bankers in Italy Debt Deal Prove to Be Real Fascists

New light is thrown on the action of the American Debt Commission in its use of one and a half billion dollars to save the Fascist regime in Italy. Bankers from the clique of financiers who used their influence to obtain the amazing terms for Italy and who profited by it to the extent of many millions of dollars in loans at 7 per cent, have expressed their great love for Mussolini and the Italian Fascist regime.

Are the men who did their bidding—Mellon and Smoot and Coolidge—who approved—also Fascists?

In a recent luncheon in New York City no less representative magnates than Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. defended the present regime in Italy.

The Capitalist Ideal

Mr. Lamont stated that in 1920 strikes were in progress throughout Italy; that "30,000,000 working days were lost that year through strikes"; that these were notably reduced in the first year of the Fascist government and today "there is no unemployment in Italy."

The capitalist ideal is the ending of all opposition and upward striving by labor even at the cost of all liberty and democracy.

Capitalist Patriotism

A press dispatch quotes Otto Kahn as saying:

"Mussolini is a patriotic realist. The Fascist movement was a patriotic revolution, a revolution not for reaction, not against liberalism, but against governmental inefficiency and corruption, social disintegration and national decay. . . . In the case of every people, more essential even than liberty and taking precedence over it, is order and national self-preservation."

Admitting that leading business men endorse the Mussolini regime, the Wall Street Journal makes this explanation:

The Capitalist Remedy

"What is the closest parallel in the business man's mind for the complete or partial dictatorship operative in Europe, and so far as Mussolini is concerned, with notable success? They correspond to receiverships in bank-

ruptcy with the object of reorganization. The receiver of a railroad whose bondholders have foreclosed, has commonly more power than the president of a solvent road, unless the latter exercises all the authority of the executive committee. This is why reorganizations are successful, but it by no means follows that such a management would work well if it were made permanent."

"Broadly stated, the dictator is the result of popular government run wild as certainly as the morning headache follows the debauch. When democracy no longer trusts itself, when its leaders cease to lead, when it has lost all direction and all control, autocracy remains to save the country from anarchy. It is the receiver in bankruptcy."

The very name of democracy is defiled when such arrogant hypocrites even utter it. They stand ready to destroy it and set up their own dictatorship whenever they feel that their regime of greed, corruption and plunder is threatened. THEY ARE THE REAL ENEMIES WITHIN THE GATES—THE REAL FASCISTS OF AMERICA.

England Near Coal Problem Solution

While the coal situation in America is made more difficult and acute than ever before by the unsatisfactory "settlement" between the anthracite miners and operators, England, this week, took a gigantic stride toward a permanent solution of its coal problem.

The coal commission, says the London Daily Mail, recommends that the government buy and operate all coal mines.

This conclusion is remarkable because it was reached by a commission appointed by a reactionary Tory government, which in the past has desperately opposed all advances toward public ownership. It was reached after hearing the facts about the coal industry in Great Britain and studying the effects of government ownership and operation in other countries, notably Holland.

Its leading conclusion is that STATE OWNERSHIP WOULD BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMUNITY AND THE MINING INDUSTRY ALIKE.

It recommends the building up of by-products industries in connection with coal mining; closing of all mines that are not profitable and the re-employment of the workers in the profitable pits. It is opposed to the reduction of wages or increase of working hours.

The British trade union movement and Labor Party are behind this move in full strength and have a complete plan which was published in part in a former issue of the Appeal.

Prohibition Developments Raise New Danger Problem

Corruption and abuses by spying, snooping government dry officials; the alarming rise in power and political influence of the new rich bootlegger class, combined with other causes, is turning the tide throughout the country to the wet.

This development confronts the country with a new danger—the return of the saloon and the legalized private traffic in intoxicants.

Among some of the outstanding recent developments pointing unmistakably in this direction are the following:

1. The revelation of an amazing list of crimes by government prohibition enforcement officers.

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts has given out statistics based on the records of the prohibition unit which show that 916 of the prohibition unit's 3,551 officers have been dismissed for every crime in the calendar ranging from murder to robbing warehouses.

Here is the list covering the period from January 16, 1920, to November 15, 1925:

Dismissed from the service for extortion, bribery, or soliciting money, 129; for conspiracy, 64; for illegal disposition of liquor and other property, 45; for embezzlement, 6; for false statements on applications, 25; for collusion, 5; for falsification of expense accounts, 88; for intoxication, 79; for dereliction of duty or malfeasance in office, 69; for robbery of warehouse, 4; for misconduct, 156; for violations of national prohibition act or Harrison narcotic act, 12; for disclosing confidential information, 13; for unsatisfactory service and insubordination, 144; for acceptance of gratuities, 2; for submission of false reports, 21; for theft, 11; for contempt of court, 6; for assault, 11; for perjury or subornation of perjury, 6; for political activity, 21; for misuse of firearms, 2; for failure to file income tax return, 1; for former criminal record, 1; for issuance of worthless checks, 1.

2. Pernicious political influence and baneful effect generally of the Anti-Saloon League.

"The Anti-Saloon League is directly responsible for the conditions that have made possible this unsavory and unparalleled record of rascality," declared Congressman Tinkham. "This was done, he stated, when the Anti-Saloon League caused approval of a provision in the Volstead Act exempting prohibition employees from civil service."

"This was done because the Anti-

Saloon League intended to control appointments."

3. The sudden rise to vast social influence and wealth and political power of the bootlegger class.

The impudent power and amazing effrontery of this new economic class is causing widespread alarm. Newspapers tell of such startling developments as considerable gun battles, running fights, and even the employment of machine guns in this new warfare.

The Navy has asked for over seven million dollars to fight this new power on the sea. So important has this class become that it is now battling with a second parasite class—the hijackers—who seek to levy tribute on the bootleggers by banditry and intimidation. This new economic interest—bootlegging—has begun to function as a political force. It is charged that it is lining up with the Anti-Saloon League and prohibition forces to preserve the present liquor status—and its occupation.

4. Secretary Mellon, head of the dry enforcement forces, and General Andrews, directly in charge, have thrown up their hands in despair, stating that dry enforcement under the present centralization in Washington under the Federal government is a failure and that the country cannot be made dry by this plan.

They have instituted a new plan. The country has been divided into 22 districts, corresponding to the Federal Court districts. Each district has been organized into an independent prohibition enforcement district and the responsibility placed directly on the head of the district.

THIS HAVE MELLON, ANDREWS, COOLIDGE AND THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION PASSED THE PROHIBITION BUCK TO THE PEOPLE.

5. In the meantime, these alarming developments are having a decided effect upon public sentiment in most unlooked for quarters. The churches, formerly the main pillars of the prohibition structure, are swinging in significant force against the Volstead act.

A formidable array of Catholic prelates, including Cardinal O'Connell, have openly declared against prohibition.

Many Episcopal ministers and high churchmen have taken a similar stand. Former church prohibitionists have recently become neutral on the liquor problem, declaring that it is purely a political question.

There has been a distinct swing in the churches against the Anti-Saloon League.

Most significant of all is the recent statement of the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, through its secretary, Dr. Empringham. Dr. Empringham says concerning the results of a referendum taken among the 20,000 members:

"A referendum recently taken of the members of the Church Temperance Society showed an overwhelming preponderance in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law."

"1. We are in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law to permit the sale of beer and wine because the effect of Prohibition has been to put an end to scientific temperance teaching."

"2. It has resulted in increased drinking among young people."

"3. It has discouraged the consumption of wine and beer and increased the demand for distilled liquors, which today are mostly poisonous."

"4. It has brought about disrepair for all laws."

"5. It is class legislation discriminating in favor of the rich."

"6. In our survey we found intemperance increased."

"I am familiar with Europe. I saw more drunken people in America in the last six months than I ever saw in France."

The great danger that confronts the country is that THE REACTION AGAINST PROHIBITION WILL BECOME SO GREAT THAT THE COUNTRY WILL SWING CLEAR BACK TO THE SALOON AND THE ATROCIOUS PRIVATE TRAFFIC FOR PROFIT IN BOOZIE.

One of the most poisonous and dangerous social mixtures is a mixture of booze and greed for private profit. The Socialists have the only remedy—the only means of safeguarding society against the return of the saloon and private traffic in intoxicants.

This remedy is the public ownership, manufacture, dispensation and control of liquor. This system is proving successful in modified form in parts of Canada, in Sweden and other countries. CIRCUMSTANCES ARE LIKELY TO MAKE A TREMENDOUS NATION-WIDE ISSUE SOON OF THIS METHOD OF PREVENTING THE RETURN OF PRIVATE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICANTS.

Appeal Army Column

Wow! What a record the reorganized, re-constituted, far-flung, nation-wide, star-gangled Appeal Army has made since it went into general action with all its big and little runs, bombing planes and submarines just two months ago today!

Last Monday, nearly two months after the first outburst of artillery following the publication of the Advance Messenger, after the holiday enthusiasm, after every Armyite had had his pockets cleaned, a salvo of shells struck the Appeal office loaded with \$173 and a string of prisoners that packed the building.

Ah, but that was Monday, the round-up of two days! All right, try another day. On Wednesday the Appeal staff was knocked flat and buried alive under orders amounting to \$169! What about that?

Yes, but that was Wednesday—the big roundup of the latter part of the week before. Very well, well, just jump over to Saturday and see what happened. On that memorable day the Appeal office was undermined and is now lying horribly in the midst of wreckage and war freight totalling \$113.

We guess these Appeal Scouts ain't going to let up at all. We confidently counted on a lull in February, like big business always counts on. We thought we'd get a chance to sleep off the big work-jag of December and January when we broke our arms and backs lifting \$1, \$2, and \$5 Appeal Army bills. We guess these Appeal scouts don't count on giving us a chance to sleep from now till the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Zam! The eternal shades of night are gathering in the smoke and darkness of a series of explosions that have started the Appeal staff to spinning around in circles: G. Madoni, Nanty Glo, Pa., 7 subs; T. F. Brough, Amherst, Mass., 5; J. O. Jones, Sharf, Okla., 9; L. Zinderman, Bronx, N. Y., 5; Sam Flint, Lamont, Okla., 6; F. W. Magnuson, B. D., 12; I. Alpert, Newark, N. J., 5; I. A. Sheldon, Scotland, N. Y., 6; M. Moser, Albany, N. Y., 2; D. McKaig, Gillespie, Ill., 3; John Stoner, Lancaster, Pa., 2; Louis Mayer, New York City, 3; Stanley D. Morris, Syracuse, N. Y., 2; W. H. Wilkins, N. H., 3; G. Berquist, Stamford, Conn., 3; John Laine, Ludlow, Vt., 2; T. Louis Majors, Elwood City, Pa., 2; Henry Meyer, Jersey City, N. J., 2; Marx Lewis, Washington, D. C., 4; James Battilioni, Buffalo, N. Y., 3; D. P. Bernard, Muskogee, Okla., 3; Central City Committee, Socialist Party, New York City, 5.

But wait! Just listen to some of these scouts: "It sure gives me new inspiration to read the new Appeal. It makes me feel young again. I have been fighting the K. K. K., but will now turn that over to my (Republican and Democratic) friends and get back into the old fight made by the new Appeal."

—D. P. Bernard.

"I hope there will be no let-up on the part of the Appeal Army until we reach the million mark. Then our influence will not only be appreciated by our friends, but feared by our enemies."

—F. W. Magnuson.

"Heartfelt wishes for the American Appeal. Will help along in the future with as many subs as possible."

—T. Louis Majors.

"I am sending these subs for the cause of Socialism. Hurrah for Debs and the Socialist Party."

—J. O. Jones.

When the circulation manager

turned the new single sub list for the week over to the Army editor, the latter thought he was receiving a copy of the Jewish Daily Forward. Explanation: The file was upside down. The Appeal editor saw only the reverse side of a lot of Appeal subscription blanks. That side was written in Yiddish. Further Explanation: The Jewish Daily Forward management had kindly inserted an Appeal subscription plank in the Forward. Oh, you Jewish comrades!

This will give you some idea how the Jewish comrades rallied in one little week to the Appeal Army when they saw that Appeal ad in their paper: H. Shrank, New York City; S. Krauser, New York City; S. Goldin, Detroit; Boris Spector, Plainfield, N. J.; B. Glasser, Elizabeth, N. J.; Louis Schwartzbard, Newark, N. J.; R. Dubow, Bronx, N. Y.; Harry Rosenzweig, Republic, Pa.; H. A. Abrahamson, New York City; A. Sternfeld, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alfred Felder, New York City; H. Weisbar, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Harry N. Kaplan, Philadelphia; Nathan Kolbin, New Haven, Conn.; Morris Z. Stein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. D. Workin, Toronto, Canada; Harry Levine, Washington, D. C.

D. G. Tenney, Haverhill, Mass., causes the editorial staff to blush with excessive modesty over the following praise: "Dear, Loving Comrades: Our paper was good enough. Now it is ten times good enough. I want ten copies of latest number. Oh, how I glory in the kind fate that exchanged Comrade Debs for ex-Governor MacCray at Atlanta. The Finch comes on the other foot now. The judge who convicted Comrade Debs had a lot of the same kind of meanness to spew out of his vile mouth as was ever opened."

Comrade Lydia G. Wentworth, well-known Socialist writer, adds to the shyness and confusion of the bashful Appeal poets, philo-sophers, prophets and statisticians by saying: "My copy of the Appeal comes regularly each week and I find it inspiring. It is full of the right spirit and brimming over with energy. I don't see how it could be better."

The Appeal Army has been working so doggone hard that the Appeal staff had to take its choice between being permanently buried under Appeal Army orders or of sending for Comrade William H. Henry, national organizer, Indianapolis, Indiana, to come and help it dig out. It preferred Comrade Henry to being buried alive. He is here encouraged, happy and puppy over the turn of the tide in favor of Socialism in America. He is busy taking care of Appeal Army captures and helping to plan for that million circulation.

Taint no use, the Appeal Army editor simply can't give a complete list of the single subs for the week. If he did, the managing editor would have to leave out the article on prohibition, and that would break his heart. The single snipers have given the Appeal staff the busiest week in its glorious and eventful career dodging pot shots.

Here are two parting shots: Martin B. Heisler, Alden, N. Y., "There are three more yearlies. That makes 21 for me. Most of them in Buffalo, N. Y. I am still out kunning. You will hear from me again shortly."

Sam Konter, Brooklyn, N. Y., "Keep up the good work comrades. Your work is most encouraging and we are all behind you getting subs. Here's three."

The Bundle Brigade

The Appeal staff is mighty scared that a certain little secret will be discovered some fine morning by the Bundle Brigade and then something will hit the Appeal office that will sound and feel more like an avalanche than a bombardment.

The staff is nervous because the secret is so simple and obvious that it is bound to leak out all at once and suddenly every bundle scout in the United States will know it.

WELL, WE INTENDED TO TELL YOU, AS SOON AS WE SAW A GOOD PLACE TO DODGE BEHIND: THE APPEAL CIRCULATION HAS NOW REACHED THE POINT WHERE A THOUSAND BUNDLE ORDERS AVERAGING ONLY ONE DOLLAR A WEEK WILL BOOST IT UP TO NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND IN ONE JUMP.

SECRET NUMBER 2: THERE ARE MORE THAN A THOUSAND BUNDLE BRIGADIERS, OR PROSPECTIVE BUNDLE BRIGADIERS, AMONG THE INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS, SOCIALIST LOCALS, YIPSEL BRANCHES, VERBANDS, WORKMEN'S CIRCLES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

SECRET NUMBER 3: A DOLLAR A WEEK ISN'T ANYTHING COMPARED TO THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE OF SUDDENLY GETTING A HUNDRED THOUSAND CIRCULATION FOR THE APPEAL.

SECRET NUMBER 4: THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE APPEAL IS SENDING TO SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, THIS WEEK, A CIRCULAR CALLING ON EACH ONE TO ORDER THE BIGGEST PERMANENT OR EXTENDED BUNDLE IT CAN.

GET BUSY, YOU BUNDLE BRIGADE SCOUTS. THIS IS THE BIG WEEK. STRIKE HARD ALL TOGETHER. YOUR JOB IS TO USE YOUR WHOLE INFLUENCE TO GET YOUR ORGANIZATIONS TO ACT AT ONCE. EVERY SECRETARY OF A SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION WILL GET ONE OF THOSE CIRCULARS. THIS IS THE TIME TO SHOW WHAT YOU CAN DO—TO PUT OVER SOMETHING BIG.

R. W. Wilson of Minneapolis has the right idea, but he seems to be in a hurry. He sends for a bundle and remarks: "I never hand out a copy of the Appeal except under an agreement that it is to be passed on to the next. Send these papers by telegram, if possible."

Those tarnation Appeal Armyites sure do keep the staff busy watching their strategic maneuvers to capture the enemy. Here's the plan of Morris Moser, Trenton, N. J.: "My three copies will be read by at least nine people. How? Here's my plan: first I read my copy. Then I give the three copies to three non-subscribers with the express agreement that they in turn will pass them on. The American Appeal will never accomplish real propaganda work if it is read only by Socialists. Is the Appeal getting better and better? I'll say so, and so do a lot of other Trentonians."

Watch for big news to break in Seattle. Charles D. Raynor orders bundles of No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. He believes in surrounding the enemy and putting an end to the class struggle all at once.

Wow! Wait till we brush off the dust! A. Steffek, Hoboken, N. J., hits us with bundles of 60 for the next four weeks; Martin T. Cook promptly swats us again for bundles of 50 for the next two weeks; W. L. Wallace, Lamar, Colo. jumps on us while we are down with a batch of 50 weekly prisoners.

Jewish Workers to Aid Palestine Cooperatives

The co-operative industries of the Jewish workers of Palestine, designed to become the foundation of a Socialist commonwealth, are to be aided immediately to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars by the United Hebrew Trades of America.

A drive to raise this amount for this notable historic purpose was launched this week in Chicago at a mass meeting at the Douglas Park Auditorium addressed by Max Pine, chairman of the national campaign committee for the drive; George R. Kirkpatrick, National Secretary, Socialist Party; Dr. Rabinovitch and Benjamin Zvi. The audience went wild when a message from Comrade Debs was read. At a conference supporting the drive representatives of 151 labor unions, Workmen's Circles and other progressive organizations took part.

The Jewish workers of Palestine are overwhelmingly Socialists. They have started numerous co-operatives designed to turn Palestine in the not distant future into a real Co-operative Commonwealth. There is no cause more worthy to be supported by Jewish or non-Jewish workers than this one.

THOUGHTS

Tim True.

A straight thinker is always a strong socialist.

Gangsterism is the fruit of corrupt politics.

Caution in voting is better than criticism after election.

"Not to suppress booze, but to collect graft" is the slogan of dry enforcement!!

Thinking is a splendid labor tonic.

Should political appointments be privileges to plunder?

Careless voting brings legislative disappointment.

A vote for socialism is a bid for security.

To damn the boss on the picket line, and boot him in the polling booth, is neither consistent nor wise.

When will our rural citizens learn that right voting is necessary to successful farming?

Behind every anti-labor measure, in Congress and legislature, is a grasping, crooked business interest.

When a worker says he was born a Democrat, or a Republican, he is mistaken. He was born a fool and, naturally, became either one or the other. Sensible workers are not found in old party ranks.

"Oh you bundles!" That's what we just heard the circulation manager mutter as he dug his way out of the wrecks of a bundle from the bundle brigadiers. W. E. Davis, Whitneyville, Conn., sub and bundle; H. Liebmann, Helena, Mont., 2 yearlies and bundle; Leon Fellewband, New Haven, Conn., sub and bundle; and Albert Gasnier, Sharon, Pa., who remarks: "I receive the American Appeal and I enjoy reading it very much. I am not a member of the Socialist Party, but I am a Socialist and will join the party at the first opportunity. The man in America who did the most to make a Socialist of me was Upton Sinclair. It is with pleasure that I read his 'Letters to Juil', but all the reading matter in the Appeal is educational. I have already induced two of my friends to subscribe for the Appeal and will continue my efforts for a large circulation."

Socialist Party News

The National Office of the Socialist Party
2653 Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois.

A Correction

In last week's American Appeal you were directed to send your orders for Congressman Berger's speech on the Income Tax direct to Comrade Berger. This was out of order and irregular, since it might be interpreted to mean that a Congressman is selling his speeches, which is contrary to the law covering the franking of speeches delivered by members of Congress.

Comrade Berger was in no way responsible for the suggestion to address orders and remittances to him for the speech.

If you want this speech—and you should distribute a great quantity of them—send your orders to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. The National Office will pay for the printing of the total number ordered on or before March 5. These can be sent direct from Washington to the purchasers. The price is \$1.50 per 500 and \$3.00 per 1,000 (no carriage charges).

Join Now!

Let's line up again, comrades—organized. As soon as you read this, write me, won't you?—telling me you would like to become part of a new local Socialist organization.

If you desire to organize, write the National Office at once about it. Immediately when five or more of you have written your wish to organize, the names and addresses of all of you will be sent to one of you. A meeting can then be called and an organization effected. You can then and there plan to work co-operatively—and thus far more effectively—in securing new members. In building up the American Appeal locally, in distributing leaflets and booklets; and you will thus also be in position to take part in the coming campaign. This is Congressional Election year.

If you haven't surrendered, get busy now. If you have vision and courage, organize now. If you refuse to retreat, you must go ahead—and that requires organization.

The American Appeal is yours for your use in building up the Socialist movement.

Only five members are necessary for an organized unit for your com-

munity. There are no doubt—four others, if you are ready to organize. Kindly write me at once, won't you?

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK,
Acting Executive Secretary.

Already a considerable number of replies have come to the National Office requesting the organization-form letter offered in last week's American Appeal. Kindly reread the National Office letter of last week.

Following is a most important letter from Herbert M. Merrill, State Secretary of New York, to our Congressman, Victor L. Berger. Please bring this letter to the attention of every Socialist and Labor body you can reach.

"Hon. Victor L. Berger,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Comrade Berger:
Close examination of the White Bill to regulate radio (H. R. 5593) indicates a number of dangerous things, or rather an implied censorship by the Secretary of Commerce. For instance we have on Page 2, line 24 and 25:

"(b) prescribes the NATURE of the service to be rendered by each class and each station within a class."
Page 8, lines 11-14, provides that applications for license "shall set forth such facts as HE by regulations may prescribe as to the citizenship, CHARACTER, etc., of the applicant."

"On page 16, lines 19-21, we have: '(e) such other facts or information as may be required by the Secretary of Commerce.'"

"Page 18, lines 6-8, reiterates lines 11-14 of Page 8."

"This implied right of the Secretary of Commerce to censor material to be broadcasted should be vigorously opposed and eliminated from the bill. I am calling these defects to the attention of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and expect to communicate them to the American Federation of Labor and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

Fraternally yours,
HERBERT M. MERRILL,
"State Secretary."

State Secretary Darlington Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, writes:

"Our State Conference on Sunday was quite enthusiastic. We have nominated a ticket which we feel is stronger than any we have had for many years. Our candidates are for United States Senator, Cora M. Bix-

ler, of Lancaster; for Governor, John W. Slayton, of Pittsburgh; for Lieutenant Governor, Harry E. Close, of Philadelphia, and for Secretary of Internal Affairs, William J. Van Buren, of Pittsburgh. All of these comrades are able speakers and I understand that all of these will be able to do some speaking for the party this Fall, and we hope to tour the state with Comrade Slayton and possibly Comrade Close. With the American Appeal to back us up, we ought to make this by far the best campaign the Socialist Party has put on for a long time."

"We realize the importance of securing circulation for the American Appeal. Within a short time, I am going over the list of former Socialists here in the office of former Socialist Comrade Van Kester, who tells me that Local Allegheny will pay for sending sample copies to them."

"The organization in Reading is picking up remarkably. Comrade John A. Aulenbach has been elected organizer and is attending every branch meeting and personally canvassing for new members, with the result that Local Berks purchased 440 640 D. Stamps since January first as against 500 for the entire year of 1935. They have nominated James H. Maurer and Andrew P. Bower, respectively President and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor as their candidates for the Assembly this year and confidently predict their election. You can realize what this will mean not only to the workers of Pennsylvania but to the morale of the Socialist movement throughout the country. All in all, things look bright for a forward movement in Pennsylvania. We are going to do everything possible to make it a success."

August Claessens had the first of his series of four lectures in Providence, Wednesday; Lynn, Thursday; Worcester, Friday; and Boston, Saturday, which proved to be very successful in each city. People went away very much satisfied, and we expect that the other three meetings in these cities will be even more successful than the first one.

At a meeting of the General District Committee, held Sunday, Feb. 7, it was decided to follow up these Claessens lectures by sending local speakers to the above cities during the month of March. Comrade Ben H. Hoover and Mr. McBride volunteered to speak one night a week in each city.

The New England District Convention will be held this year, on April 11, at the party's headquarters, 21 Essex Street, Boston, as was decided at the meeting of the General District Committee.

When Debs Talks Love

By Robert Whitaker.
(In the Forum)

When Debs talks love, I listen,
My quickened heart is thrilled;
My eyes with tear-drops glisten,
And my complaints are stilled.
But who are these who quote him
And lord it in his name?
Yet went with them that smote him
And sold him out to shame?
And when he fell in fashion
Stood by and fed the flame?

When Debs talks love, I reckon
How love has fared with him,
Since first he saw her beckon,
A figure gaunt and grim.
Guilt with her prison labor,
Guilt with her scorn of greed;
With her he has been neighbor
To all the sons of need,
And with her shaped his passion
To sacrificial deed.

When Debs talks love, the madness
Of violence appears,
I hail with holy gladness
The dawn of reason's years.
Yet are my doubts soon quickened
That goodness so vast,
A patience never sickened
Are vain as in the past.
The crowd still cries, "Barabbas!"
And faith stands back aghast.

When Debs talks love, the glory
Of love is on his face,
His name shall live in story,
His seed shall rule the race.
Yet not till days of trouble,
Heralds of heavenly fire—
Have swept our worldly stubble
With their avenging fire.
The sword of wrath shall stab us,
Ere our false loves expire.

Brain-Drops

By GLENCARRI

The FACT that 82 per cent
of ALL Americans
Are paid LESS than
\$1,000 a year;
That 57 per cent of US
HANDLES less than
\$1,000 a year;
That 20 per cent of US
Get LESS than \$500 a year.
And that the MERCHES
OF RICH Americans
Have BEEN EXTENDED
TO DISSEMINATE
TO THE LOFTY sum of
\$NARLY ten BILLION dollars.
Has NOTHING to do
With the HUMANE desire
To GET HOLD of some more
With which to SCATTER
PRODUCTIVE labor.
Reap REGULATED profits,
And LAVISHLY distribute
THE DESIRABLE quality
WHICH MAKES the MANY
SUBMIT themselves
In all HUMILITY
TO the MISERIES
OF A PURIFYING
POVERTY.

There may be a DISTINCTION
Without a DIFFERENCE—
WALL STREET and the WHITE
HOUSE,
A PROFITEER and a BANDIT,
WAR and MURDER.

Not SIZE, but QUALITY.
THE COUNTS—
ANTS labor for themselves,
SERPENTS for a MASTER.

There NEVER was
ONE word said
AND NONE written)
AGAINST Socialism
BY ANYONE capable
OF UNDERSTANDING
THE VERY GOOD
AND LOVING
MEANING.

Hot Stuff

There's not much difference in the size
of men;
The difference comes in opportunity.
Every rich man is witty.
History is nonsense that is believed.
No man ever reached his full height.
No one likes to be so bright his nose
shows.

Fortune always comes when there
is a hole in the house.
A man eats enough yeast he will
float.
Do you ever find anything except
lies?
Some women are helped by paint—if
they set it on straight.
The man who keeps out of the way
gets a great help.
When a man boasts of what he can
do, he also boasts of ten he can't
do.

There is a great deal like a baby in
a man who wants him to be good
without being.
There was a sure enough fool
who there wouldn't be enough fool
to go round.
Some people are crazy about one
thing and some about another. What
about crazy about?

It is plain how the monkey got out
of the keyhole to manhood. He mon-
tored.
Paradise is the advertising of
Many a good idea becomes
famous because it is not advertised
at all.
There should not despair of their
foes. They are the kind of fel-
lows who grew up and are elected to
office.

There are many people who shut
themselves out when there is prospect
of a truth that is new to them.
Local Hoattle, Washington, is re-
ported to be busier now than for years
past.

Young People's
Department

National Office
YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOC. LEAGUE
25 Townsend St., Pittsburg, Mass.
Aaron J. Parker, Nat. Director.

With the Circles

New York City—Circle 7 Manhattan,
the oldest and most active of the
Greater New York circles has decided
to brush the dust off some of the
other circles as well as the city or-
ganizations we are told. They're just
wondering why we haven't several
thousand members in New York, and
intend to get them or find out why
not. Well, what circle 7 says, goes!
Just watch New York.

Troy, N. Y.—Two years ago, in this
little blanket town of New Hampshire
a group of young people were strug-
gling to keep alive a Yipsel circle
which was suffering severely as the
result of unemployment and loss of
members due to removal from the
town. A few of the remaining com-
rades kept faith and worked until
finally the charter had to be given up.
Now, with over twenty young com-
rades prepared to build up a real
circle a new charter has been granted.
There isn't a more interested bunch
of Yipsels in the League. Joint ac-
tivities are expected with nearby
circles both in Gardner and Fitch-
burg. Both of the latter have made
frequent visits with large crowds.
Seattle, Wash.—The comrades of
Seattle send a contribution to the
League—"feeling obligated to extend
our support, however small, to the
coming generation of militant social-
ists." Thanks, comrades. How's
that circle coming along in Seattle?

National Office—The national di-
rector is planning to be in New York
City during the first part of March to
prepare for further organization work
among the circles, and discuss
practical plans of developing the
Junior Y. P. S. L. activities.
Upon the request of several Yipsels
the national office has carried a supply
of "Robert's Rules of Order" manuals
to answer the demands of the circles.
The manual is unquestionably an es-
sential part of any Yipsel library, and
a necessary factor in our meetings.
The office now also carries standard
bookkeeping records, membership
books, minute records, etc. Price lists
will be submitted upon request.
Better take a glance at that mem-
bership card and see if it needs any
reinforcing.

Why Not America?

By Sarelle Syrla, N. E. Dist. Sec'y.
Many times as I have read about
the activities of the young socialists
of England, France, Germany and
numerous other countries, with their
membership running into the tens of
thousands, I have wondered why we
in the United States have not a
movement with a membership more in
proportion to the size of our country.
Is there any reason why the largest
and most highly developed capitalist
country in the world should not be a
leader in the socialist youth move-
ment?

There is only one answer: there is
no reason. It is wholly unexplainable.
The United States stands as one of
the foremost industrial nations in the
world; she should have a Young
People's Socialist League that corre-
sponds to her position among nations.
Her youth should lead the inter-
national youth that is challenging the
decaying capitalist system of society
and herald a new society founded on
social justice and freedom.

Small as our organization is at
present, we should all the more strive
to build it up, so that it will com-
mand its proper place in the young
people's socialist international.
Let this be our goal. It is a big
task but with every shoulder to the
wheel, comrades; with true sincerity
and oneness of purpose it can be
done; it will be done!
Mussolini's getting hot under the
collar. Get that contribution in for
the Socialist Youth of Italy. That
splendid organization shall not be
crushed!

From the past comes a voice that
carries a snappy little message to all
Yipsels. We print here a poem writ-
ten by one of the old-time Yipsels,
and first published in the Young So-
cialist Magazine.)
Somebody said it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle denied it;
Thought maybe it couldn't, but he
would be one
Who wouldn't say "No" 'til he tried
it!

So he buckled right in, with a bit of
a grin
On his face—if he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the
thing.
That couldn't be done, and he did
it!

The capitalists scoffed, "Oh, you'll
never do that."
Or at least no one has ever done it."
But he only laughed as his enemies
chaffed,
And the first thing they knew he'd
begun it.
He went right ahead with an opti-
mist's smile,
With never a thought that he'd rue
it.
He just trusted the masses without
crook or guile
And knew, when the test came,
they'd do it.

Thousands will tell us, "It can't be
done."

Thousands of friends, too, will fall
us;
Thousands point out to us, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail us.
So hustle up, Yipsels, we're sure to
win.
Let's study, get members, go to it—
Despair will take wing when we
tackle the thing
That "couldn't" be done"—and
"WELL DO IT!"
(And now let's hear from Yipsel
poets of today.)

Women's Department

Josephine Conger

The Servant Problem

Have you got a little servant prob-
lem in your home? It seems that a
lot of people do have this domestic
item to worry about. "The scarcity of
servants," they say, "is frightful this
year."
But, we are told, the servant prob-
lem has always been with us. Or,
more correctly with them. As early
as 1726 Daniel Defoe made an address
before Parliament on this very issue.
He didn't blame it to the immigration
laws, as they do now. He came out
straight from the shoulder and said it
was pride, self-interest, extravagance,
etc., that was making it difficult for
many hard-up but highly respectable
families to pay the exorbitant wages
asked by these men and women "in
service." That sounds almost like to-
day's plaint. "If the working people
don't stop raising the price of their
labor, what in the world are we to do
with them?" is the cry in this modern
age. Let us see exactly what they
said in 1726:

"Private abuses, public grievances,
exemplified in the pride, insolence and
exorbitant wages of our women ser-
vants, footmen, etc." was the intro-
duction of the thesis. "Women servants,"
he continued, "are now so scarce, that
from forty to fifty shillings (\$8 to \$10)
a year their wages are increased of
late to seven, eight and nine pounds
per annum (\$35 to \$45) and upwards;
inasmuch that an ordinary tradesman
cannot well keep one; but his wife,
who might be useful in his shop, is
forced to do the drudgery of house-
hold affairs; and all this because our
Servant wenches are so puffed up with
pride nowadays, that they never think
they go fine enough." Now listen to
this. It sounds like a modern jeremiad
for all the world, showing that
history does repeat itself. "It is a
hard matter to know Mistress from
Maid by their dress; nay very often
the maid shall be the finer of the two.
Our Woollen Manufacturers suffer
much by this for nothing but Silks and
Satins will go down with our
Wenches; to support which in toler-
able pride they have raised their
wages to such a height as was never
known in any age or Nation but this—"

"They hire themselves to you by
their own Rule. That is, a Month's
Wages or a Month's Warning: If you
don't like them you must give them a
Month's Wages to get rid of them; they
make their own terms with us; and
Two Servants now will scarce un-
dertake the work which one might
perform with ease."

More than a hundred and fifty years
ago they were saying that about
household help. Today we know that
the conditions then suffered by the
average servant girl were intolerable.
Hours without end, labor without
ceasing. Burdens beyond the strength
of women, including washing, (with-
out the aid of machines or other
modern inventions), ironing, scrub-
bing, running up and down in-
numerable narrow steps, carrying
cold water, kindlingwood for small
grate fires, cleaning boots and shoes,
sewing, darning, caring for fractious
children, and a hundred and one other
items, with plenty of violent abuse,
accusation, scolding, blame, etc.,
thrown in. The latter was done for
the purpose of "keeping them where
they belonged." It was a matter of
principle. If you once let a servant's
MIND creep up out of the condition
of servant psychology, you were, per-
haps, done for, so far as that slavery
was concerned. At least you might
have to raise her wages, or, worse
still, you might experience the uncom-
fortable feeling that she was taking
your measure, and finding that you
were not so much after all.

The war, hideously cruel as it was,
served to shake thousands and millions
of working people out of their long
stupor, and show them that those who
serve should be rewarded at least a
living wage for their service. And,
through the lesson of the great Up-
heaval, they found that their idea of
a "living wage" had greatly changed.
The fact is, the working class wants
to live exactly as well as any other
class lives. Its members want the
silk shirts, the styles, the comforts,
the small luxuries, that modern
tendency deems essential to health-
ful, contented living.

And there is formulating, ever so
gradually against this desire and this
demand of the working class, a stone
wall of objection. The same kind of
objection that Daniel Defoe took to
Parliament a hundred and fifty years
ago. "The impudence of them," the
Stone Wall says, "Who do they think
they ARE, anyway?"

And so many, many boys and girls,
many, many fathers and mothers,
many whole families that enjoyed
what to them seemed "easy money"
during and immediately after the war,
are being pushed back, and down,
back and down, are able to earn less,
to buy less, to have less, than they
had for a few gala years. And they
don't know what is happening to them.
"Gee," they say, "a dollar today don't
go anywhere—and besides, we haven't

got the dollar. We are darn lucky
if we have fifty cents or a quarter."

No, they don't like this squeezing
process. But it is on them. And if
they don't wake up very soon, they
will have a heck of a time regaining
any lost ground, or getting what
really is theirs. Not one, but a thou-
sand money-bound, money-clad, money-
powered, Defoes will see to it in our
American Parliament, as well as in
the English, French and German Par-
liaments, that our "Servant wenches"
will get down a few pegs, and stay
down, now and forever after.

We don't want to have another
world war to shake the working
people into some small realization of
their rights and desires.

The Filling Station
LINCOLN PHIFER

"I wrote my congressman," con-
fided Joe the Standard Serf to his
friend Heinle, who stopped for gas.
"Did you? And what about?"

"I asked him who 'us' were. You
see I had been reading that 'we' for-
gave Italy three billion dollars in
indebtedness, and I wanted to know
who did the forgiving. I asked
specifically if the United States
loaned the three billions in the first
place; if so, where the United States
got the money to lend; or if the
money was supplied by the bankers,
and lent to Italy, but guaranteed
by the United States. Then I came
to the point, and asked if the bankers
'forgave' the debt, or if the United
States merely freed Italy of the obli-
gation and practically assumed the
debt to the bankers herself."

"These certainly were interesting
questions."
"They were not all I asked. I
asked if the United States became
the principal in this indebtedness,
in place of Italy, if Mr. Coolidge, so far
from freeing the American people of
a few millions of debt, had not ac-
tually fixed upon them ten times as
much as he had saved?"

"Wow! You surely were getting
pretty personal. I am curious to
know how the congressman will re-
ply to you."
Joe, the Standard Serf, reached in
his inside pocket and took out a
franklin envelope. "Here is the
letter," he said. Heinle unfolded it
and read, omitting the formal greet-
ing:

"The situation as to the foreign
debts is rather confused. Those peo-
ple owe us billions. We extended
credit to them. They spent prac-
tically all the money we loaned
them, in this country. They have
been owing us this money six or
seven years. We have no way to
force payment. There is no inter-
national sheriff. They claim they
can't pay. I should like to get rid of
the whole bunch."

Heinle laughed. "Ho, ho, ho, ho;
Doesn't he hedge, though? Doesn't
he impart a lot of information?
Isn't he too delightfully explicit in
telling you exactly who 'we' and 'us'
are? I tell you what."

"Well."
"I wish everybody would ask those
questions of his congressman. One
might have a good deal of fun in that
way."

Joe the Serf looked mightily
pleased.

Monkey Business—A Fable

A certain Monkey moved into a
Monkey neighborhood and opened a
bank. First he gathered a few leaves,
bit a corner out of each one, and de-
clared the leaves money, and that any
Monkey who counterfeited it was a
criminal. Then he announced that he
was ready to make loans.

"What for?" asked one Monkey.
"So you may buy coconuts." And
he explained the process to some
Monkey friends of his.

Two of those friends went into busi-
ness and borrowed money of the
banker. Then they proposed to pay
the other Monkeys for gathering nuts
for them. As the Monkeys who gath-
ered the nuts came into possession of
the money, they followed the advice
given them and put it in the bank.
After while they grew hungry and
wanted nuts to eat. One of them
started to climb a tree to gather nuts
for himself, when he was stopped by
the firm of coconut dealers. "Ex-
cuse us," they told him, "this tree be-
longs to us."

"Excuse me," said the simple Mon-
key, "but I am hungry."

"Well, bring us money and buy your
coconuts."
The simple Monkey drew out some
of his money from the bank, paying
interest on it and bought some nuts;
but he got only one nut for two leaves,
whereas he had received only one leaf
for two nuts.

"How is this?" he asked.
"Why, that is business," was the re-
ply. And it was. There can be no
doubt about it, it was.

This is why the Monkey scratches
his head.

Mussolini seems to be having a hard
time keeping his black shirt on.

That Belgium has come under bonds
to Wall Street, U. S. A., ought to gain
Belgium the sympathy of all Ameri-
cans. We know what that means.

Henry Ford thinks high wages is
enough. But the owners of industry
demand a big per cent on business
they handle, so that the worker can-
not possibly buy back his full prod-
uct under the wages system.

Letters to Judd

By Upton Sinclair

Letter VII

My dear Judd:

When I was a youth, trying to find
out about my country, one of the
first things I learned was that its poli-
tics were corrupt. I lived in New
York City, and saw that corruption
all about me, and the hideous ruin of
human lives; naturally I tried to fig-
ure out why these things had to be.
The explanation given me in school
was that it was the ignorant foreign-
ers who crowded into our cities; they
didn't understand our institutions,
they sold their votes, and delivered
our political parties into the hands of
bosses.

It happened that I had a certain
relative—I won't tell his name, suffice
it that he was a financial man, on his
way to becoming one of our great mil-
lionaires. He wanted to break into
New York, so he opened an office, and
gave a big block of stock to Richard
Croker, at that time boss of Tammany
Hall; he made another Tammany
chieftain the head of his New York
office—and that was all there was to
it, he was "in," and his firm took over
the city's business along that line,
and all city officials and employees
were given to understand that they
must patronize it. Later on my rela-
tive—he was very fond of me, and
told me all his doings—named a cer-
tain man for treasurer of New York
state on the Democratic ticket; he
smiled as he told me what that was
going to mean, his firm would open
offices all over the state, and would
get the state's business. After which
my worthy relative proceeded to scold
me for my budding "radicalism," and
to assure me that our big business
leaders were all patriots and men of
honor.

Source of Corruption

Thus I saw the game from the in-
side, and little by little I came to un-
derstand it. Yes, it was true that the
boss paid the ignorant foreigners for
their votes; but where did the boss
get the money for that purpose? The
answer, though painful, was plain: he
got it from all business men, seeking
all such favors and privileges from
the state. And here was a further
fact which was plain—my relative did
not pay the boss for nothing; he in-
tended to get, and did get, a hundred
times as much out of the bargain as
he paid to the boss and to the politi-
cal machine of the boss. And that, I
found, was the universal rule of this
game of graft; the boss was merely
a puppet, set up by big business men
to run the political part of their af-
fairs; and as for the ignorant for-
eigner, he was a convenience which
the business man made use of, in
politics as in the labor market.

In the old days of the Tweed ring,
the politicians used to steal our money
outright; but that is over now, be-
cause every politician knows, just as
every business man knows, that it is
so much better to "make" money than
to steal it; you can "make" so much
more, and there is no danger of be-
ing sent to jail. So nowadays the
rule of our politics is "honest graft."
The chiefs of Tammany Hall do not
loot the treasury; what they do is to
receive blocks of stock in private com-
panies and construction companies,
which do the work for the city at
enormous profits; they own stock in
the banks which handle the city's
funds; they are in on all the big trac-
tion deals; they get up little pet com-
panies, to do this or that service for
the public service corporations—to
furnish them with ink, erasers, or
timeclocks, or chewing gum, at sev-
eral times the market price; and all
that is perfectly safe and regular, and
instead of sending them to jail we
envy them.

The People Pay

I open my morning paper, and here
is Arthur Brisbane, sneering at some

Give the Appeal one-tenth the cir-
culation of the Sat. Ev. Post and it
will wield ten times its influence; be-
cause the propaganda of profits is al-
ways weak.

It is the profit system that is cri-
pling the coal industry. If the mines
were publicly owned, the public
would not go cold, nor the workers
hungry.

It would be interesting if the papers
should print how many have gone
broke in Florida real estate, and the
extent of the loot taken from them.
But the papers will not print it.

Wonder how Judd is going to reply
to all those sockdolanders handed him
in the Letters Sinclair writes him.

The Appeal Army is armed with pa-
per only, but that is a better protec-
tion to real American interests than
forts or guns can be.

How would you like to be assured
a job always, and receive all you
make? Socialism brings that assur-
ance.

The only way Socialism has ever
been tried was before capitalist
judges in an effort to imprison So-
cialists.

The ten million dollars collected for
charity in numerous drives last year
did not last long under wasteful
capitalism. They will soon be asking
more. Under Socialism there will be
no need of charity.

young men in New York who are
starting a paper called "The New
Masses"; nobody in America wants
to belong to the "masses," and the
young men ought to call their paper,
"How to Make a Million the First
Year." Yes, Judd, that is what every-
body wants; but can everybody do it?
That is a point which Mr. Brisbane,
multi-millionaire real estate specu-
lator, fails to cover. But you see how
it is: the very essence of "making a
million the first year" is that you take
it away from other people, who lose
in the great business gamble, and re-
main the "masses," in spite of de-
perate determination not to.

There is a charming fable by an
old-time Italian named Pestolozzi, to
the effect that the little fishes in the
pond held a meeting to protest against
the cruelty of the big pike; and the
pike considered their protest and de-
clared the matter should be remedied
by a decree to the effect that every
year two little fishes should be per-
mitted to become pike. The fable
does not tell us how the little fishes
took that offer; but if they had been
little American fishes they would have
been delighted, and would have called
it "liberty."

Whether or not some particular
little fish becomes a pike is a matter
of interest to that little fish, but it
does not change the social system.
The "masses" remain, and by their
labor produce the wealth, and the
"classes" take it away from them.
What I am trying to make clear to
you, friend Judd, is that when you
admire the possessor of a bit of juicy
graft, what you are really admiring
is the power to rob you; because it is
your wealth the robber is getting,
there is no other wealth for him to
get. The old-fashioned criminal graft
came out of the tax-payers; and the
new fashioned "honest graft" comes
out of the consumers of gas and elec-
tricity and telephones and transporta-
tion and all other services. Every dol-
lar of profits, whether legitimate or
illegitimate, is either paid by the con-
sumers, covered by "securities"
of some sort, stocks or bonds, and
forever after its claim is sacred, and
the courts will protect its right to
draw tribute from the consumer to
the end of all time.

Railroad Graft

Take our railroads, for example; the
history of American railroads is a his-
tory of bribery and fraud, continued
through generations, and of stock-
wring and speculation monstrous be-
yond belief. The common idea is that
two-thirds of our railroad securities
are water. LaFollette succeeded in
getting a provision for a "physical
valuation" of the railroads, and I saw,
tucked away in an obscure corner of a
newspaper, the results for two South-
ern lines—the water was nine dollars
out of ten! So the "physical valua-
tion" project was apparently dropped
—at least, I can't find out any more
about it. And now what has hap-
pened? The courts have decided that
the railroads are entitled to a "fair
return" on their present paper values;
it is the law of the land that they
are guaranteed 5 1/2 per cent on their
securities, and if they fail to earn that,
the government makes it up to them!

The same principle applies to the
public service companies in all our
cities and towns. No matter by what
hierarchy their franchises may have
been gained, no matter how many
oceans of water may have been
pumped into their stocks, these values
are sacred, and no legislature may
pass a law reducing prices below a
"fair return." We have public service
commissions which are supposed to
put a stop to future stock-waterings
and fraud, and to protect the public
against unjust rates; but what are
these commissions doing? The an-
swer is, they are selling us out; and

the proof is published daily, in the
stock market quotations for the se-
curities of these corporations. That
is one kind of proof to which there is
no answer, Judd; other people may
be fooled about money matters, but
the men who buy and sell in Wall
Street are not fooled for long; they
watch earnings, and, automatically
every stock takes the ranking to
which its dividends entitle it. If pub-
lic service commissions are protecting
you and me in our rights, then the
stocks of public service corporations
are of no use for purposes of specu-
lation in Wall Street; on the other
hand, if Wall Street is scrambling for
them, and boosting the prices of them,
it means one thing and one only—the
big thieves have broken down the de-
fenses we built up against them.

And what are the facts? Here are
the "high" quotations for some of our
biggest public utility corporations, the
first figure for the year 1921, and the
second for the year 1925; the gains
appear for themselves: American Gas,
49, 79; American Light and Traction,
112, 249; Middle West Utilities, 24,
112; Public Service Company of N.
Illinois, 82, 126; Standard Gas and
Electric, 17, 59; Western Power, 36,
86.

Incredible Robbery

And incredible as it may seem, Judd,
here is our old friend the "stock divi-
dend!" Yes, even in public utilities,
they are getting away with so much
that they have to hide it! American
Water Works gave five new shares
for one old share; Cities Service Co.
the same; Western Power declared a
50 per cent stock dividend; Colum-
bia Gas and Electric gave three new
shares "of no par value" for one old
share. Here is a new trick, Judd—no
par value any more, so you will never
be able to say what that corporation
ought to earn! You will never be
able to raise the awkward question
how much real money was put into
the concern at the time they were
not to declare any more stock divi-
dends, for the old ones will serve to
indemnify; as the cheerful phrase has
it, the sky is the limit!

Look, Judd; three years ago we had
a big "power fight" in Southern Cali-
fornia. It was proposed by public-
spirited people that the state should
issue bonds for \$500,000,000 and de-
velop its own water power. Our big
newspapers raved at the wicked idea;
they told you that would be "Social-
ism," and you believed them, and
voted down the proposal. So now the
great power companies have the field
without a rival; they are spending the
money—and where are they getting
it? Selling stocks and bonds in Wall
Street, of course, and what has be-
come of the bonds they were to issue?
What basis could there be—except the
fancy prices they intend to charge you
for power, with the permission of the
corrupt public authorities of this
state?

And one thing more, Judd; when
they come to present their bills—
with the permission of the public ser-
vice commission—they are going to in-
clude in the items the amount of \$501,
605.63 which they paid in the political
campaign to bamboozle you! Yes,
Judd, they will do that, and you will
never know it, because it will be
classified as "organizing expenses," or
"advertising," or something like that;
and how carefully do you go into the
reports of the public service corpora-
tions which supply you with power?
Six power companies admitted before
the legislative investigating commit-
tee that they had paid that sum in
the campaign; the Pacific Gas and
Electric Company, the old established
rulers of this community, the pur-
chasers of our local government, put
in the tidy sum of \$133,933.80. And
so here is a sentence to paste in your
hat, Judd:

NOT ONLY DO THEY ROB YOU;
THEY MAKE YOU WANT TO BE
ROBBED, AND THEY MAKE YOU
PAY THEM FOR TEACHING YOU
TO WANT TO BE ROBBED!

And one more, Judd—a slogan
for the next campaign:
LETTING YOURSELF BE ROBBED
IS AMERICANISM; DEPENDING
YOURSELF AGAINST ROBBERY IS
SOCIALISM!

Address